pan who understands his subject and has fact to give can always command the attention of the House. Mr. Brewer was allowed to hold the loor ten minutes, although the time for debate had een limited, and members of both parties left their eats and clustered closely about him as, following Mr. Cartisle's example, he displayed many samples of American ware and challenged Mr. Carlisle, or any other member, to tell him whether this or that Nece was china or earthenware, one of the comslaints of Mr. Carlisle being that the bill imposes the same duty on earthenware that it does on chien.

Mr. Carisis examined one of the plates critically but did not venture an opinion. Mr. Brewer's time was mainly occupied in answering

ime was mainly occupied in answering inestions, which he did in a prompt, straightforward and satisfactory manner, and he carried the House with him. Judge Kelley displayed on his Jesk a fine piece of decorated ware which he said represented "50 cents' worth of American clay and \$14 worth of American labor." Mr. Springer pertly inquired for what use this elegant piece of pettery was designed, and Judge Kelley replied that in Illinois it would probably be used as a spittoon.

Every amendment proposed to the items relating to pettery was rejected and rapid procress was made and the item imposing a duty of 1½ cents per pound on green and colored glass bottles, demilians, vials, preserve jars, etc., was reached when Mr. Genether, of Wisconsin, a Republican, offered an amendment fixing the duty at 35 per cent ad valorem, an increase of 5 per cent on the present rate. This amendment was opposed by Messrs, Errett and Haskell, who argued that a specific rate ton these articles is necessary in order to stop and prevent the systematic undervaluation of invoices shipped by Belgian mannfacturers though their American agents, who are thus enabled to underbut these articles is necessary in order to stop and prevent the systematic undervaluation of invoices shipped by Belgian manufacturers through their American agents, who are thus enabled to undersell the American manufacturers. There is a strong lobby in Washington, representing orewers and beer bottlers, working against the specific rate, and their efforts were crowned with success to-day. Mr. Guenther's amendment being adopted by a vote of 91 to 71, is the face of a proposition from the Ways and Means Committee to reduce the duty to three-quarters of a cent per pound, for the purpose of securing a specific instead of an advaloren rate.

The Ways and Means Committee hope that the remainder of schedule B will be flushed to-morrow before 3 o'clock p. m., at which hour the culogies moon the late Representative Lowe, of Alabama, are to begin.

Are to begin.

J. S. Moore, of New-York, registered himself at
the Pres. Gallery to-day as an attache of The kvening Post, and was a watchful spectator of the pro-

CONFUSION IN THE SENATE.

A PARLIAMENTARY ENTANGLEMENT-A QUORUM PRESENT ON ROLL-CALL, BUT NO QUORUM ON VOTES ON THE TARIFF BILL-THE RESULT OF THE PAIRING SYSTEM. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—After wasting the greater part of the session in a debate brought on by the free-tra lers over the cotton schedule, the Senate at 7 o'clock this evening worked itself into one of its characteristic entanglements, from which it was rescued at half past 10 in a state of exhaustion by a motion to adjourn. The rules of the Senate forbid absence without leave, but make go provision for securing the presence of absentces onless it had been discovered that those present number less than a quorum, in which case the Sergeant-at-Arms may be instructed to arrest Senators and bring them in. A roll-call of the Senate upon an amendment to the Tariff bill disclosed the fact that no quorum had voted. Thereupon a call of the was ordered, and forty-tour Senators, six more than a quorum, answered to their names. A second roll-call upon the amendment resulted as the first had done. A dozen or more Senators were paired, but most of the Republicans had reserved the right to vote if their votes were necessary to make a quorum. The Democrats who were paired had failed to secure such an understanding, and not only refused to vote, but protested, with reason, that measures carried or lost by such means were not properly disposed of. Then ensued a judicrons scene of parltamentary

confusion, during which the rules designed to preserve regularity to the proceedings seemed only to contribute to the delay. The Democrats were almost unanimously desirous of an adjournment, but the Republicans were in favor of proceeding. Votes upon the pending amendment, motions to adjourn and calls of the Senate were varied by short heated discussions upon the right of Senators to be absent, and the right of the Senate to demand their presence. The Sergeant-at-Arms was

and debated vigorously. The points of order were finally laid on the table and he resolution was then wi hd awn. A votet ke upon he can rig amoudment disclosed the laws of a quorum, and at half past 10 Senator Morrill moved an adjournment.

The whole pennerole upon which Senators arrange their pairs is object mable and sadiy needs revision. What are known as general pairs are common—arrangements between two Senators of opposite politics by which each agrees not to vote upon any question in the absence of the other. This is fair enough when purely political questions are up, but in respect to such questions as those raised by the Tariff bil it may happen as often as otherwise that both parties to a general pair would vote on the same side. The opinion of the absence cannot be learned, and consequently the other retrains from voting. There is reason to believe that important measures are often carried or deleated by the vote of a minority of the Senators present. Under oncumstances like those of this evening pairs for the sake of getting dinner, or for private business, are excusable ind unavoidable, but the practice which permits a single Senator to neutralize the vote of one who is present and thus render the whole body powerless to act upon any public matter is one which should no longer be telerated. Some of the votes tais evening disclosed the presence of thirty-six voting Senators. The return of a single absence would have released the body from its dilemma. The day was wasted.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

Washington, Feb. 2.-In the Criminal Court to-day in the Star Route trial Edwin Hall, Ch. ries Pierce and William Cowne, all of Oregon, gave testimony relative to the method of carrying the mail on The Dailes-Canon City Route.

The earrier, Fiske was recalled by Mr. Henkie and tos tified that he signed the names of other er ons to petitions on The Datles-Baker City route by their authority. The prosecution then took up the Colorado Route The prosecution then took up the Colorado Route from Ouray to Los Pinos. H. E. Dunbar, postmaster at Ouray, described the route and the manner in waten the mail service had been performed. This was the route that had been submitted to Sanderson, and the defence moved to reject the testimony, because it aid not concern the defence, but the motion was overraised. Mr. Ingersoll insisted that the testimony showed that Sanderson carried the mail and practically assumed charge of the route in 1878. Mr. Bilas reptied that if they wished to show that Sanderson was with them in the conspiracy, he had no objection.

"Good," involuntarily exclaimed Mr. Ingersoll, immediately apologizing to the Court. "The word inadvertently drops from me once in a white," said he, "but it was only what the Lord said according to the Bible, when he finished the world."

The Court (troutcally)—I am much gratified to find that you refer to that authority. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ingersoll—It is a bad authority as a rule.

After the introduction of a number of letters and other papers the case was adjourned until Monday next.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-In the Senate today Mr. Hoar presented the petition of President Eliot and other professors of Harvard College asking that no one but a professional astronomer of experience shall be in the future eligible for the position of superintendent In the future eligible for the position of superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory; and that the new observatory shall be planned and built under the direction of a commission composed of scleatific men. Mr. Tabor, recently elected Senator from Colorado was sworn in and took his sent. Mr. Pendleton introduced a bill amending the National Bank act. It takes away from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Conroller of the Currency and the Treasurer of the United States certain optional or discretionary powers with reference to the application of the National Bank law, and makes the performance of their National Bank law, and makes the performance of the non-compliance of the National banks with the requirements of the statute mandatory. And bill is par icularly intended to compet the closing of National onlike and winding up of their affairs in cases where the reserve is permitted to fall and remain below the amount required by law.

In the House Mr. McCook presented a memorial of the

by law.

In the House Mr. McCook presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, urging Congress not to separate without passing a bill to that the coinage of the silver dollar to the requirements of the

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The House Committee on Foreign Affairs heard Mr. Kasson this morning in favor of the Senate amendment to the Nicaraguan Canal bill, touching the subject of Government guaran tees. The committee authorized Mr. Kasson to move that the Senate bill, as amended, be substituted for the House bill whenever the latter is taken up in the House. The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads

Samuel P. Evans, who, by unofficial request of President Garfield, attended to the duties of the office of United States Marshal in Tennessee for a time after the expiration of his term, and while so doing expended about \$1,000.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads decided to-day to make a favorable report upon the nomination of Mr. stevens to be postmaster at Utica. Action upon the Lowville case has been postponed until next Friday.

The sab-committee of the Senate Appropriations Committee will report the Pension bill to the full committee in virtually the same form as it came from the House.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON Friday, Feb. 2, 1893.
Treasurer Gilfillian to-day received a conscience contribution of \$10 in an envelope post-marked Washington which also contained the following note: "Estimated amount of customs due on articles brought home from Europe. If I could have made head or tail of the tariff I would have paid the duty houestly at once, and not have suffered myself to be overruled by the other members of the party, and begulied into paying the Custom House Inspector instead of the United States. A conscience contribution of \$100 was also received in an envelope post-marked Philadelphia.

The Department of State will be prepared, on the 12th instant, to commence the distribution of the seventh annual instalment of the Mexican Indomnity. Orders have been issued to Genera! Pope to take vigorous measures to prevent Captain Payne and his followers from invading the Indian Territory. F. B. Conger, son of Senator Conger and for some years

business manager of *The National Republican*, has been appointed Assistant Postmaster of this city. The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were \$371,610 and from Customs \$817,900.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemp-ion amount to \$458,000. Secretary Chandler has stricken from the navy register the came of the second-rate serew steamship Alaska, now stationed at Mare Island, California, and recom-mends that she be sold at auction.

The session of the Cabinet to-day was devoted to considering the Mexican Treaty. All the members were present, including Secretary Frelinghuysen, who has re-covered from his recent indisposition.

ARMY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Feb. 2.-Captain Augustus A. De Loffre, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri and will report to the Commanding General Department of the East for assignment to duty. The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain Frederick W. Elbrey, Assistant Surgeon, has been extended six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability. The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Alexander Rogers, 4th Cavalry, has been extended one month.

Commodore William N. Jeffers has been ordered to proceed to Washington and report in person at the Navy Department, and Lieutenant Sidney A. Stannton to instruction in ordnance at the Washington Navy Yard on March 1. Commander Nicoll Ludlow has been de tached from ordnance duty at Philadelphia and ordered to command the Quinnebang, European Station, per to command the Quinnessans, European Station, per steamer of the 10th inst. Commander William White-head, from the Quinnessans, on the reporting of his re-ilef and ordered to return home and report arrival. Pressed Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Green has reported his return home from the A shuelot and has been placed

has return home from the A shuelot and has been placed on waiting orders.

The Enterprise has arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verd Islands. The Taliapoosa left Portsmouth, Va., yesterday. The Swatara, now at New-York, will be ready for sea on the 10th inst. She is to make a cruise in the Kest Indies. The Ranger is now at San Dicco, on route to Sai Francisco, but as her machinery is disabled and she makes slow progress under sail it is uncertain when she will reach her destination.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY TROUBLE.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 2.-There are no further developments nor orders in the Naval Academy There are about ten members of the first class who took no part in the cheering demonstrations. These, as well as other eaders who were not reported for violating the regulations however, have been deprived of usual privileges.

THE NEXT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

AN AMERICAN OBSERVING PARTY TO BE SENT TO CAROLINE ISLAND.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 2.-Professor C. A. Young, who last November at the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences drew attention to the importance of the total cellpse of the sun which will take place on May 6 of this year as a means of studying solar phys-les, has received a dispatch from J. H. C. Coffin, of the Navy Department at Washington, saying, briefly:
"The eclipse party will be provided for." This is the
result of the action of the Academy prompted by Pricessor Young's paper. The eclipse will be of unusual durademand their presence. The Sergeant-at-Arms was once ordered to request the presence of the absentees, once ordered to request the presence of the absences, but his search, if he made one, was unsuccessful. Senator Edmands at 9 o'clock offered a formal resolution directing the Sergenut-at-Arms to bring in the absences, naming all those who upon the last vote had not answered to their names, bu sevel had not answered to their names, bu sevel of order were made against this by several Seva ors and debated vigorously. The points of order were finally laid on the table and he resolution was then will be a wind the resolution was then will be a wind to be upon the near tag amount. of the United States Navy. To secure this help a committee was appointed by the National Academy consisting of Professor Young, J. H. C. Collin, of the Navy Department, Simon Newcomb, Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, Asaph Hall, of the Naval Observatory, J. E. Hilgard, Superintendent of the Coast Sur vey, Dr. Henry Draper, and Professor H. A. Newton of Yale College. After Dr. Draper's death Professor Langley was placed on the committee in his stead, and Charles H. Rockwell, of Tarrytown, was added. The disputch received by Professor Young indicates that the efforts of the committee have finally been sucessful in securing the aid of the Government, but unformately at so late a date that the commission will have to forego the co-operation of Professor Young.

To a TRIBUNE reporter Professor Young sold couching the expedition: "The expedition will be one touching the expedition: "The expedition will be one of very great interest for various reasons. The duration of tetality is over five minutes which gives us a specialty good apportunity to look for intra-discretizal planets, to study the spectrum of the chromosphere, the nature of the outer violet portion of the spectrum, and the relation between the zodiacal light and the corona. Mr. Lock yer has recently Prought up a number of questions in solar spectroscopy, one of them being whether from schementary or not, and these can now be tested. The French Government has litted out an expedition, and President Spottiswood, of the Royal Astronometal society of Great Britishi, telegraphed noe hast weak asking whether two members of that society could accompany the American expedition. I replied that they could provided our party went.

"The personnel of the party is not yet determined, but it is settled that some one shall go to swing an invariable

PEFORMS IN ENGLISH MAIL SERVICE.

There was much satisfaction expressed by merchants yesterday at the dispatch from England that Postmaster-General Fawcett contemplated some reforms in the transportation of mails from Liverpool and Queenstown to New-York. Under country are transported by lines having exclusive contracts. The mails from New York to England are forwarded by the fastest steamships. For ininstance, Postmaster Pearson will send the mails to-day on the Guion steamship Alaska. Postmaster-General Fawcett has called the attention of the British Parliament to the fact that the merchants of New-York are subjected to greater inconvenof New-York are subjected to greater inconveniences than those of London and Liverpool in getting their mails. For instance, the New-York merchant may have freight sent on the Arizona, Alaska or one of the other fast steamships, while his invoices may be on a steamship of a company having a mal contract. His goods would probably arrive first and would lie on the pier or be subject to storage for three or four days before he received his invoices. In the past month, when there have been so many anusually long voyages of the slower vessels, the annoyances, delays and expenses have been exasperating. These difficulties are not had by the London and Laverpool merchants, as the mails from New-York are sent by the fastes: steamships, and treach the other side as soon, if not sooner, than their goods. or goods.

their goods.

It is proposed by some of the merchants of this city to send a memorial to the British Parlament asking the approval of Mr. Fawcett's suggestion to begin the reforms by sending the Saturday mails by the Arizona and Alaska whenever they sail on that day.

NO SALE OF THE KNICKERBOCKERS BUILD-ING.

Receiver Russell yesterday offered at auction the seven-story building of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company at No. 239 Broadway. The land is held under a lease of 21 years from May 1, 1870, at \$24,100 per annum rental during that period. The plot is 27 by 98 feet. In October last the propwhenever the latter is taken up in the House.

Whenever the latter is taken up in the House.

Whenever the latter is taken up in the House.

Whenever the latter is taken up in the House.

Whenever the latter is taken up in the House.

Whenever the latter is taken up in the House.

Whenever the latter is taken up in the House and Post Roads and House to the company because the offers were not considered high enough. Yesterday the highest chairs and traders, the lessor of the land. Receiver and the comment of the land. Receiver financial to report favorably the bill for the relief of the property from sale. INDUSTRIAL ENGLAND.

BY ROBERT P. PORTER, MEMBER OF THE LATE TARIFF COMMISSION. VIII.

THE CENTRE OF THE SCOTTISH IRON TRADE.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

COATBRIDGE, Scotland, Jan. 6.

This town is the centre of the iron trade of Scotland, and of a region that annualty produces about nillion tons of pig-iron. Within a limited area there are more blast furnaces and a greater out-put of iron than are to be found in any other region of similar extent in the world. Contbridge is situated in the midst of a picturesque county and intersected by a branch of the North Calder water. Like nearly all towns that have spring into existence on account of proximity of coal and iron mines, Coatoridge is a stragglingly built, badly paved, and, in the winter, a dreary looking place. A majority of the houses in which the iron workers reside look more like dirty gray stone stables than human dwellings. They are one-room, one-story, one-door and onewindew edifices, generally inhabited by a man and his wife and their family. Within these dwarfed dwellings are the essence of cheerlessness, not to say squalid misery. In the daytime in all weathers children amuse themselves amid the rubbish thrown out of the only door. Hilarious fowls crow and cackle around the doorway and within the passageway, roosting at pight with the family, Here and there one finds in these habitations neatness exhibited in a clean mus'in blind, or a scrubbed floor, but the majority of the women seem to partake of the general slovenliness of their surcoundings and do nothing to make their homes comfortable or at ractive. The population is half Irish and half Scotch, and on pay-nights the publichouses are filled to overflowing and the principal diversion of the place-fighting-begins and lasts till mi hight.

" All the surplus money," said Mr. Allen, manager of the American Iron Works of Coatbridge, " goes for whiskey. They will go without bread to buy

On nearly every corner is a public-house and at night the streets would indeed look gloomy were it not for the streams of light emanating from these gin-shops.

For all this the religious and the temperance people are not idle, and Mr. Allen sold me that during his residence at Coatbridge-not over ten or twelve years-no less than nine new churches have been built. Indeed, this city reminds me of another town which I visited the other day in which the rival atfractions of religion and drink, or the competition between the churches and the "Pubs," as they are vocally called here, had become so keen that the citizens had determined to ascertain which received the most patronage on the Sunday, the only day when the two came into direct com petition. This town, it appears, abounded in earnest philanteropic effort. It has coffee palaces, agencies for lecturing, amusing and otherwise elevating the British workman, schools for all tastes, ages and beliefs, and temperance associations innumerable. Like Coatbridge it also abounded in flourishing public-houses. The experiment referred to consisted of a census taken by the Temperance Council" to ascertain how many persons attended divine service and how many were in the public-houses on the evening of Sunday, the 26th of last November. It resulted in showing that the former numbered 5,570 and the latter 5,591-a majority of 21 for the " Pubs." I am not informed what kind of a night it was, for experts say that climatic considerations count in these inquiries. Rainy weather (I den't know why) is supposed to fill the public houses; while, oddly enough, fog is said to swell the attendance at churches. If this be true, both must have been well attended these last four weeks, for it has either oven foggy or rain-

Among the other attractions of Coatbridge is its Theatre Royal." This is a large, dark-looking stone edifice fronting on one of the principal thoroughfares. The prices for admittance were as astonishingly low as the acting was ingeniously bad, The gallery, threepence; pit, sixponce; dress-circle, one shilling; and a private stall, two shillings. Thursday is the great night at the Theatre Royal, Contoridge—for that, an immense placard informs us, is "Ladies' Free Night." Upon these free nights tor ladies, the miner and laborer can take his " missis" and the mill boy his "gat" and pass them in without charge. Of all the motley crowds I ever beheld that assembled at the Theatre Royal, Coatbridge, on " ladies' free night," carries off the palm. "dress circle" and the "private stalls" were vacant, but the loft and pit were filled. Every variety of clay-pipe and every assortment of vile tobacco were in use. Men and wemen alike talked loudly and chaffed each other, embellishing their conversation with profanity which was hardly less revolting tuan the ribaldry from the stace. The audience was largely unwasted and attired in the clethes in which they left the mill or the blast-furnace. They were not, perhaps, such a vicious set as may be met in the Black Country or in South Wales, but they were grimy chough and anin teresting enough to inspire one with a desire to leave Contbridge, with its smoke and mud, its stagnant pools, its played-out iron mines, its thriving tose-works and blust-furnaces, its busy mills and its reputation as the centre of the Scottish iron trade, and seek for fresh air and a broader horizon in the green fields and meadows which, strangely enough, surround the city.

ing ever since I landed.

In the best mills the average weekly earnings of the laborer are from 18s, to 20s. If he is married be pays from £5 to £6 a year for such a house as those described above. If he is single be can obtain board and lodging for about 10s, a week, These lodgings are on what might be called the Poxand-tox plan; that is, the "might hands" occupy the beds by day, and the "day hands" by night bens by this process doing double service. Of course the laborer cannot get much meat, as the prices of provisions are the same as in Glasgow. The mill hands earn, some as high as 35s., but I found from the books of one of the largest firms in Coatbridge that the average weekly carnings of an engineer did not exceed 20%, or \$7. Boys and young men make from 8s. to 10s. a week.

The progress in the production of coal and iron in Scotland has been great during the present century, having in the latter case increased from 8,000 tons in 1800 to the present annual yield of 1,000,000 tons. As I have before remarked, the iron-producthe present system the mails from England to this | mg materials are obtained over a comparatively small area, chiefly within and bordering on the valleys of the Clyde and Forth, and they are principalty found in Lanarkshire (in which Coatbridge is located). Ayrshire being second in this respect. The other counties comprised within the coal and tronstone yielding area are Renfrewshire and Dumbartonshire in the vale of the Clyde, and Stirlingshire, Fife, Clackinannan, Kinross, East Lothian, Midlothian and Linlithgowshire, or West Lothian in the vale of the Forth, and all comprised in the imaginary rectangle which in an earlier letter I described as containing industrial Scotland. The blast-turnaces of Scotland are, with one exception, all situated within this area. Thus the ironmaking and producing districts may be said to extend from the Frith of the Forth a little to the east of Edinburgh to the opposite point on the west coast and to some distance south of this line, occupying in short that great central valley, consisting for the most part of the upper palarogote strata, and bounded by the northern highlands and southern uplands of the older pulsogeic or primary for mations. This mineral district affords employment to about 80,000 persons in raising coal, ironstone and lime alone. It is about 80 miles in length, 40 miles in extreme breadth, and 1,500 yards deep. It is best developed in the vicinity of Coatbridge. Ac cording to the Royal Commissioners' report of 1871 (and I have no later statistics at hand) there was then contained over two thousand million tons of coal in Lanarkshire alone, and in the valley of the Clyde nine handred million tons within 1,060 feet of the surface. The pits through which the minerals are raised vary from 30 to 180 fathoms in depth.
The Government Inspector of Mines, Mr. Moore,
makes the following annual estimate in respect to

In 1875 the total minerals raised in the Scottish

coal fields amounted to 21,778,480 tons, consisting of coal, ironstone, limestone and oil shale. It is this mineral wealth that has made the west of Scotland of such company and in the state of the such company and it is not ton.

of coal, ironstone, limestone and sil shale. It is
this mineral wealth that has made the west of Scotland of such commercial importance. It is at the
basis of the great iron ship building interests of the
Clyde, which I have already described, and the
cheap fore has also attracted other industries, such
as the large textile factories and chemical works
which cluster round Glasgow and play such an important part in the trade of Scotland.

The history of the manufacture of fron in Scotland when compared with that of the Forest of the
Deah, in England, is comparatively modern, and
may perhaps be dated from 1760, when the celehrated Carron fronworks were erected. This was
the first place in Scotland where matleable iron
was made. One of the principles of this company,
and I must confess my experience leads me to add,
of nearly all manufacturing firms in Scotland, is to
keep the outside world ignorant of much of those
internal economies which have been productive of
so much commercial success. It is the most dimcult task to obtain even trustworthy statements of
the number employed and the wages paid, and
almost impossible to find out anything of the technical operations. It was the Carron fronworks that
refused to admit the poet Burns, and upon returning to the inn at Carron be immortalized the works
by writing the following verses on the window of
the room into which he was shown:

We cam ha here to view your warks
In honest to be made with view;

We cam na here to view your warks In hopes to be mair wise; But only, lest we gang to bell, It may be use surprise.

But when we firl'd at your door, Your porter dought na hear us; So may, should we to hell's yetta come, Your billy, Sacan, sair us. Both Scotch and English manufacturers dislike to have the amount of their business known, and except in a few of the principal industries, where the associations themselves obtain the information, there are really no in lustrial statistics of Great Britain. Mr. Robert Giffen, of the statistical department of the Beard of Trade, has, either from lack of funds or from the lack of desire on the part of manufacturers to have these facts known failed to present in his Miscellaneous Statistics volume any industrial statistics, and Dr. Bevan, in his admirable Statistical Atlas of Great Britain, presents an astonishingly meagre exhibit of the industries of Great Britain. On the contrary, at home manufacturers are always ready, whether wisely or not I do not care to discuss, to open their books and unlock the doors of their mills and factories to strangers; and less distinguished people than the Ayrshire poet, if not in search of wisdom, could gain a fair alea of the inture abode for the wicked by a visit at night to almost any great American iron and steel works.

ROBERT P. PORTER. Both Scotch and English manufacturers dislike to

TWO JEWELRY SWINDLERS ARRESTED.

Joseph Newick was engaged in 1881 in the jovertook him and he made an assignment. Some of his creditors alleged that at that time he had procured goods from them under false representations, and he was arrested but subsequently bailed for \$3,000. He was immediately rearrested out again obtained bail—this time for \$1,500. Being a man of fine appearance and well-connected, he excited the interest and won the friendship of many with whom he came in contact. Among others he bethe interest and won the linear among others he became intimate with T. Floyd Jones, a clerk in an insurance office, who agreed to tisk what money he pessessed in business with Newick. They opened an effice in Broadway near Thirteeth-st. Newick

he pessessed in business with Newick. They opened an effice in Broadway near Turtieth-st. Newick being manager and Jones still retaining his clerkship. Here Newick obtained large amounts of jeweiry from dealers, quantifies of which, amounting to many thousand dollars' worth, he pawned. Several menths ago Newick associated himself with John M. Harris, of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, and together they took all the jewelry they could obtain in Jones's name or on their own account and departed for parts enknews.

The man who had given bail for Newick in his previous difficulties, consulted Mooney and Bolend, the detectives. They were anthorized to arrest Newick wherever he might be found. He was traced to Toronto, Canada, where he was found enjoying a Canadian winter in company with his friend Harris. Newick, who had assumed the name of Walters, and Harris, who had assumed the name of Walters, and Harris who had assumed the name of Walters, and Harris who had assumed the name of Walters, and there were being taken to secure their arrest, the fugitives got frightened and left Torondo. Harris went to St. Catharine's and Newick came to this country. Once past Suspension Bridge, the latter was arrested and brought to New-York, where he new hes in Ludiow Street Jaii. Harris not hearing from his confederate decided to come back to New-York to look after him. Mrs. Maggie B. Tunk, from whom Harris had obtained diamonds worth, Scho, about this time concluded to look after Harris. He was arrested on Thursday in Brooklyn, and yesteriay he was arranged before Justice Smith at the Tombs, and was committed to a wait the action of the Grand Jury. Pawn tickets representing a large amount have been recovered. Newick's wife is a very respectable woman.

DEATH OF A PRIEST IN FRANCE.

On board the steamship St. Laurent, which ar-On board the steams of St. Labrett, which are rived here yet-raday from Havre, were the remains of the Rev. Eugene Magnire, the late bastor of St. Pani's cathode that he, Harlem. Father Magnire died at Pan, France, on January S. He left New-York a few months ago to travel for his health and

DR. REYNOLDS PREPARED TO FIGHT. 5

Dr. W. M. Reynolds, ex-president of the Cisco Cansolidated Mining Company, who was arrested at the instance of Ogden H. Vall, on a charge of obtainig over \$20,000 from him as an agent, on false rep any, was seen by a Tainux reporter yesterday at his ce, No. 61 Broadway. Dr. Reynel'1s obstined ball or Scorge W. Quintard qualifying as bondsmen in \$10,000 men. Dr. Reynolds said: The mining stock was sold to Mr. Vali by my brother. I never uset him until after the transaction. I said my brother the stock at a nominal price, and he resold it to Mr. Vall. I had nothing to do with it until last summer, when at Mr. Vaii's repeated collectiations I sold him 200 shares at \$5 each, to 'even p ' his price. He really only brought from my brother

statements are uterly false, as eff be shown.

Dr. Reynolds has retained Bargs & Steson as his company, whe has been compiled to the first control of the company of the first control of the control of

over to him."

The case appears to be somewhat mixed, as while an other suit is, hanging over tobert, in regard to the same matter, he has a suit pending against his brother.

WHERE FINE FURS CAN BE BOUGHT. Those New-Yorkers who did not go to the

Canadian Carnival and are envying the splendld furwhich their friends purchased at Montreal, have a good opportunity of keeping carnival mere patriotically and becoming in their turn the objects of envy by purbasing fors in this city. A large and handsome stock chasing fors in this city. A large and handsome stock of otter and scalakin garments is offered at the maintfactory of C. C. Shavne, No. 103 Prince-st. On the first floor are the eniestooms, where a complete stock of realy-mainty pools is kept; where indices may grafify their instea, however extravagant, in lasts, mufts, sacques, paletots and dolmans of the best quality and latest styles, and where gentlemen likewise can be saited in their choice of gloves, caps and overcousts. On the second floor are the cutting rooms, and the third floor contains the finishing rooms; skined workmen being employed in every branch, so that those who prefer to have their garments made to measure can be sure of having satisfactory work done. The best fur is the American-dressed Hudson-Ray ofter, and this sells at prices one-third higher than the best English-dressed scalakin. The Hudson-Ray ofter, and this sells at prices one-third higher than the takes a deeper dye. The Americans-dressed in the dressing and dyeing of this skin, while the English surpass all others in the preparation of the scalakin. For these reasons, Mr. Shayne says, he keeps only American-dressed otter and English-dressed scalakin, as he deals in none but the best quality of goods. Jusa now he is offering special inducements to purchasers in the way of a considerable reduction of prices, owing to his having a large oversicek on hand. Ladies' sacques of Hudson Bay otter, lined with the finest satin, sell as from \$225 to \$300, and dolmans from \$200 to \$700; English sealskin sacques of the best quality are selling at from \$150 to \$200 and dolmans from \$225 to \$300, while such garments as railroad kings a.d. titled foreigners order—warps of rindson Bay otter trimmed with crown Russian sable-are offered at from \$1,000 to \$100. of otter and scalekin garments is offered at the manufac

AN AFFIDAVIT BY WARDEN BRUSH. STATEMENTS OF A NUMBER OF EX-CONVICTS BE-

PORE THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE. The investigation of the charges of cruel and inbuman treatment of convicts as caused by the contract system was resumed yesterday at the Hotel Brunswick by the Assembly Committee on State Prisons. Ex-convicts and keepers were witnesses, the former giving evidence as to their wrongs and the latter as to the management of the institutions. The first witness was Patrick McAllister. He was sent to the Sing-Sing Prison, he testified, for two years and six months. He had been confined in the dark cell four times and had been "paddled" twice. He worked in the stove shop, fitting doors. He was "paddled" by Keeper Dixon for not finishing his task. The first time he received thirty strokes and was hit on the head with the handle of the "paddie," besides baving it rammed down his throat. The keeper said he would "put him in hill." There was a cemetery on the hill, and the threat he thought equivalent to saying he would kill him. He corroborated the statements of other wit-nesses in regard to vermin and changes of blankets.

W. M. F. Round, corresponding secretary of the Prison Association of this State, testified that the society was constantly receiving complaints from convicts, but could not verify them except by the cor-roborating testimeny of other convicts. The The next witness, George Lewis, had spent eighteen months at Sing Sing. He had been "paddled" twelve times, and when he said he could not finish his task, froning shirts, he was told he would be "paddled" until he could. Becoming desperate, he jumped from the stoop, for which he was again "paddled" and confined for twenty-days in the dark cell. When released, he had to make up for lost time. " If I ever had a paddle," he con-James Murphy testified that he had been an immate of the Clinton Prison for seven years. He worked on hats, and had been "paddled" for doing bad work. A con-vict named Buckman, he stated, had been challed to the floor of the dark cell for 170 days. He never came out alive for "they murdered him." For trying to escape one Croswell was chained in the dark cellfor ten months and died. Of the three others who attempted to escape with him, O'Nelli was shot, one went crazy and the third is in the prison. The convicts feared the dark cell, but dreaded "paddling" more. He knew of men maining themselves to escape their tasks, and he also knew of men being kept fourteen months over their time for trifling offences.

James T. Cooper and Michael Conner, keepers in the Kings County Penitentiary, testified as to the working of that institution without the use of the "paidle" or The labor of the convicts is contracted for by the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, the county receiving on an average fifty cents per day for

Robert V. Powers, alias Robert Green, testified that he hat been "paidled" at Sing Sing, and confined in the cooler four times. When his foot was burned in the foundry he was obliged to work for some days before he was allowed to go to the hospital. Bowes," he said. "there was a reign of terror." Charles Young testified that when at Sing Sing he got along nicely in the shoe-shop until Keeper Bowes assumed charge. Then his tasks were raised, and to save him-elf from "paddling" he cut off the end of one of his fingers. Another convict, Nelson by name, dreading another "paddling," after having received two, cut off

Warden Brush then presented an affidavit which he nested the committee to admit as evidence. Objection was made, but it was admitted by the charman, the examination of the Warden in regard to it being deferred. Mr. Brush states in the affidavit that 200 reputable citizens will swear to too falseness of the statements made by Columbani and Burnett. Columbani swore that he counted 315 blows inflicted on Keines. The Warden says that Columbani standing at the hospital window, could not hear the sounds from the punchment from Burnett had sworn that Meyers esministed suicide through fear of the paddle. Mr. Brush and that he would prove the statement a die by Meyers's wife and brother, who visited him frequently. James Dolan, he said, did not die of overwork, but from fatty degeneration of the heart, as the Coroner's Jury found. He had never been punished or reported and his work was easy. In the case of William Lawney, alms "Teddy" Hess, the Warden asserts that when confined on a former sentence Lawney was "paddled" for hitting a keeper on the head with a hammer. He could in the made to work and was transferred to the Cliston Frison. He refused to work the read was sent to Dannemora, where he "played the lassing work for the could for the life tool, tore his clothing, and also had be to be companied to the cliston frison. He refused to work the read was sent to Dannemora, where he "played the lassing works." ven years, and is a humane and just man. In conclu-in Warlen Hristi says that the prison is open and stors with a shoulded every opportunity for a thorough vestigation if desired. Thomas Wilson, the next witness called, smilingly

visitors will be almoded every opportunity for a thorough investigation if desired.

I homes Wilson, the next witness called, smilingly bowed to each of the committee in turn. His testimony caused considerable merriment. "The coffee," he said, "was good water spoiled—bot in summer and cold in winter." He served two terms at Sing Sing. In his first term. He occupated the dark coil three days for raising his eyes to look at a visitor. In the second term, on the night of December 19, 1831, he was confined in the aark cell. It was cold and the water flooded the cell, obuging him topstand up all ident. He gave a history of cases sworn to by other witnesses and described the medical treatment. Warden Clark, he and, "was bad, but you pointing to warden Bruson are worse. You would cry murder if put in the dark cell," In closing his testimony he said that during the focoss he had been approached by a man who asked him to swear in layor of ward a Brush man testify that deyers annead maself in the bakehouse. Rising and pointing his flager at Counseling Barrett, as said: "I haven't got a doing, but,' woman't take \$1,000 to do what you wanted me to do." Sir, Barrett put to the wilness various questions in researd to the convers thos.

E. R. Campoell testified to overhearin; Mr. Barrett in the barroom offer to "flix the imag" with wilson. Wase leaving the stand he said that Mr. Barrett was verying for the court celera and was tribing with essen." That's a be," should Mr. Earrett, U. A. Lacede also benefits of the courters and was tribing withesses."

working for the control of the control of the control of the conversation.

The regular examination was resumed by calling Louis Erewster to Lee stand. He had been in the foliarry at sing Sun, as a convict, and though he had heart discase, they would not change his work. When he protosed that he would go crazy if they kept on punishing him. Keeper Dixon replied: "I don't care a d = ; you're no knot asynow!"

Before the a journment a petition signed by thousands or showings re and prepared by the Showinger's Union was priscilled to the committee. It asked for the apparament of the control labor system. Further testingny will be taken to-may.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

A LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR. HE WRITES TO MR. BAKER REGARDING PUNISHMENT IN PRISONS-THE LATTER'S REPLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 2 .- The criticism of the management of the state prisons continues. As most of the claints are made by Democratic politicians it is tu ferred that, not satisfied with fairly sucking the public offices in Albany in search of patronage, they are also seeking it in the State prisons. Apparently they think that by a series of public assaults they can frighten Supermitendent Baker, the Republican head of the prison system, into granting them the war leaships of the prisons. Superintendent Pilsbury was " bulldozed by these same men into surrendering to them wardenship of Auburn Prison. They seem to be repeating the same tactics against Mr. Baker. Governor Cleveland sent to Mr. Baker the following letter regarding the punishment of prisoners:

I deem it proper to call your attention to the provision of section 10% of chapter 460 of the Laws of 1847, which prohibits the inflation of ollows upon any convict in the State prisons or by the keepers thereof, except in self-defence or to suppress a revolt or insurrection; and also to chapter 860 or the Laws of 1869, aboltsming the planishment commonly known as the "shower bath," cracifixion yoke "and" buck," I suppose these fatter forms of punishment were devised to take the place of the blow-prombined by the law of 1847. Both of the statutes above referred to seem to be still in force and in my opinion they are in no manner affected by the constitutional amendment giving the Superintendent "the superintendence, management and control of the prisons," or by sections 1 and 5 of chapter 1,079 of the Laws of 1877, providing that the Superintendent small have the management and control of the prison and of the convicts therein . and that he shall make such rules and regulations for the government and punishment of the convicts as he may deem proper. em proper.

deem proper.

I respectifully desire to avoid any injurious interference with the maintenance by prison authorities of efficient discipline, but I insist that, in the treatment of prisoners convicted of crime, the existing statutes of the State on that subject should be observed. Mr. Baker in tea minutes sent the following reply to

I beg to acknowledge, etc., and would say in reply that under sate of Januar: 16, 1883, I called the attention of the wardens to the apparent conflict in the laws relating thereto, and instruced onem to inflict no punishment of blows, except in case of revolt, or insurrection until the question was decided.

Not until extra-Not until after he had sent his letter to the Governor | Harris.

did Mr. Baker think of the fact that the "shower bath,"
"crucifixion yoke "and "buck "mentioned by the Governor have not been used as punishment in the prisonal for several years. All the punishments till lately in use in the prisons were employed by the experienced prison manager. Louis D. Pilsbury. Mr. Baket has had the management of the prisons only a few months, his term having begun in April last. A resident of Albany, who is well acquainted with the prison management, said to-hight:
"The punishment for severe offences has been the paidle and the dark cell. Superintendent Pilsbury neid that he had the right to use any punishment he might deem proper, and established the pandle as the punishment for severe offences. It was in use in his term and during Mr. Baker's term until he discontinued its use on June 16 last. There is a divided opinion among lawyers now whether in reality the law of 1877 does not give the Superintendent the right to use any forms of punishment by blows, and the Legislature ought promptly to make a law governing punishments, so that there may be no dispute regarding them."

THE BURNING OF THE INMAN PIER.

THE BURNING OF THE INMAN PIER.

A hook and ladder company assisted the firemen of the steamer Havemeyer yesterday in putting out the fire of the luman pier, which was burned on Thursday morning. The ruins were mostly covered with ice, while in places flames were seen. The three Herring safes were taken out and opened, and the contents were found to be in perfect order. The firemen found many of the goods under the half-burned timbers, but they were all either burned or thoroughly soaked by the salt water. At the office of the National Line it was said that the cargo of the Egypt would be all discharged by this morning and that the vessel was already being reloaded and would sail on Tuesday. It was impossible to tell how great the loss would be on the cargo, which consisted of many small consignments of salks, flowers, diamonds, millinery, timplate, canned goods, chemicals, outmeal, earthenware, salt, soda, ash, books, dress goods, cutlery, linens and wearing ash, books, dress goods, cutlery, linens and wearing

apparel.

J. G. Dale, the agent of the Inman Line, said that J. G. Dale, the agent of the Inman Line, said that the losses of his company were fully covered by insurance. He added that none of the goods on the Egypt|liad been consigned to the Inman Line, but that they were all consigned to the National Line, It was not known yesterday at either office how much was destroyed of the goods, which would have been brought on the City of Brussels but which were added to the cargo of the Egypt.

THE BARTHOLDI PEDESTAL FUND.

Great interest is manifested in the entertainment to be given this evening at the Academy of Music in aid of the Bartholdi pedestal fund. It is expected that the Academy of Music will present an unusually brilliant appearance. The demand for seats has been very gratifying thus far, although a number of seats still remain unsold. Nearly all of the boxes have been taken. The entertainment will have as its chief feature the presentation of a play written by Miss Jean Burnside, the title of which is, "Was He Right!" Those who will take part are F. F. Mackay, J. Clinton Hall, B. T. Ringgoid, H. W. Eins, William P. Hughes, Mr. Baker, Mr. Vane, Miss Jean Burnside, Miss Brooks, Mrs. Deland, Miss Waliace and Miss Theodora da Costa. Tickets for the entertainment are for sale at the Stock and Produce Excuanges, at the Fifth Avenue, Windsor and Victoria Hoteis, and at Schirmer's music store. Gilmore's band will furnish the music.

In conversation with a Tribune reporter yesterday, Henry F. Spanlding, the treasurer of the fund, said that nearly \$80,000 had already been raised. He thought that the committee having the matter in charge had not worked with sufficient energy and year thins far. A special odice for the Bar-Great interest is manifested in the entertainment

in charge had not worked with sufficient energy and vigor thus far. A special office for the Bar-thoid: Statue Committee will soon be provided in some convenient place in the city.

TWO MEN SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

Two prisoners who had been found guilty in the Two prisoners who had been found guilty in the Kings County Court of Sessions of murder in the second degree were sentenced by Judge Moore yesterday to life imprisonment at Sing Sing. The first was John Kenny, the notorious bid-poster, who first robbed John Lennou, a car-driver, of his watch, in a street in Brooklyn, and then, when recognized, shot his victim in the head. When asked if he had anything to say, as he was brought up for sentence, Kenny replied in the negative, and Judge Moore, in pronouncing sentence, advised him to give up all hope of pardon or release, as, with the exception of death, nothing was more certain than that he would never come out of prison alive. Kenny did not appear siffected by the sentence. The second criminal was George Thompson, who killed Michael O'Connor in a quarrel about a woman. He decared that he was before he was sentenced. before he was sentenced

A CHANGE IN GEN. WOODFORD'S OFFICE.

A dispatch received yes erday from Washington stated that the Attorney-General had appointed G. E. P. Howard an Assistant United States District Attorney for his district in the place of O. B. Hill, who had resigned. Mr. Hill was asked before the dispatch was received as to the truth of the report that he had resigned. He said that there was no foundation for the report, and that he presumed it must have arisen from a misapprehension.

Colonel G. E. P. Howard was one of the junor Assistant District-Attorneys whose resignations were requested by Pistrict-Attorney Wood ord in July last, when the Attorney-General directed a reduction in the number of assistants. General Woodford said at the time of the changes that he had requested the resignations of the assistants whose apportments bore the latest dates.

BOICE, SHAW AND BEACH IN COURT.

Garret S. Boice, Edward E Shaw and John L. Beach, the officers of the wrecked City Bank, of Jersey City, were attaigned in the Hudson County Jersey City, were arraigned in the Hudson County Court of General Sessions yesterday morning to plead to the indictionats which the Graid Jury had found against them. There were twelve indictioned in the same against bank account, one for problems of the condition of the bank. Account his bank account, one for forsery, one for publishing a false statement and two for embezziement. There were only two indictments against Beach, one of which was for over-drawing his account and the other for embezziement. To each of the indictments pleas of not guilty were entered, and the trial of the prisoners was set down for February 19.

FINANCES OF THE EMIGRATION COMMIT-

The Finance Committee of the Engration Commission mot yesterday and discussed the bill introduced by Senator Jacobs in the Legislature, to cover back into the Treasury the remainder of the \$200.000 appropriation (about \$105.000). It was resolved that if the bill should pass to ask the Legislature. resolved that it the bit should pass to ask the Leg-islature to appropriate sufficient money to pay the present indebtedness of the Commission, about \$40,000, and enough to nest current exprasses until May. Cammissioner Stephenson was opposed to asking any more money from the State, as he thought that the Federal Government ought to take sole charge of the immigration bureau.

FUNERAL OF LEWIS CURTIS.

The funeral of Lewis Curtis, who died at his home, No. 40 University-place, on Tuesday, took place at Caivary Church, Fourth-ave, and Twenty-first-st., yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, assisted by the key. David B. Waiker, conducted the service. The immediate relatives present were Louis, Edward and Benjamin Curtis, sons of the decensed man; Miss curtis, the only surviving daughter, and a son-in-law, W. O. Gilez. Among the others present were F. S. Winston, president of the Mutnal Lite Insurance Company; William E. Dodge, William W. Wright, William A. Booth, Edmand Yard, Frederick A. Thomas, Robert Andrews, Murray Hoffman, William Hoffman and Cornelius Winant, The interment was at Greenwood.

ESCAPING FROM HIS ASSAILANT'S BULLETS

While returning from a bail at the Academy of Music early yesterday morning Wittham Reilly, of No. 305 East Thirty-fifth-st., was met by two men who assuited him. He fled, and one of them, drawling a revolver, fired three shots at him, none of which took effect. Officer McCauley, of the Seventeenth precinct, arrested John Kelly and Thomas Feeney, who were recognized by Reilly as his as sailants, the former being the min with the revolver. They were arraigned in the Essex Marked Police Court yesterday, when Justice Duffy remanded Kelly for examination and allowed the other prisoner to go home.

FUNERAL OF MRS. GEORGE U. BEARD.

The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Beard, widow o. The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Beard, widow o. Dr. George M. Beard, took place yesterday morn, ing at the Grand Houel. The services were conducted by the Rev. James P. Wiliard, of New Haven, Conn. The chief mourners were Mrs. Beard's only child, Grace, eight years old; two brothers, W. Alden, jr., John Alden, of Dakota, and a sister, Miss Hattle Alden.

CHANGES IN THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

County Clerk Keenan yesterday removed William H. Rooney, docket clerk, Hugh Dolan, assistant docket clerk, Charles Freshney, G. H. Wrigat, W. H. Carpenter and A. Weis, recording clerks. E. J. Stapieton was appointed docket clerk, Lucas Keegan, chief recording clerk, and Francis Magness, Charles H. Stromberg and Thomas Cutkins, recordes ii. Stromberg and Thomas Cuikins, record-

MEETING OF THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

At the meeting of the New-York Catholic Pro-tectory at No. 415 Broome-st. yesterday afternoon the following persons were elected to nit vacancies in the Board of Managers: Lindley H. Chapia, Robers J. lioguet, Morgan J. O'Brien and R. Duncan Harria.